

LETTER FROM HON. A. GALLATIN TAYLOR

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

A Series of Plug Ugly Falsehoods Nailed to the Counter.

Editors Louisville Journal:—Within the last few days my attention has been called to a letter

signed "H. T.," dated Albany, Ky., July 1st, 1858, and an article based upon it in the Louisville Weekly Journal, of July 9th, 1858, in both of which an effort is improperly made to reflect upon the conduct of the representative of the Fourth Kentucky Congressional District, as well as that of the postoffice department at Lexington, having charge of the mails throughout our State.

The letter, referred to by the Journal's Albany correspondent, "H. S. T.," is the addresser's notice of the postoffice department inviting bids to carry the mail route No. 9,617, from Stanford, in Lincoln county, to the postoffice at Lexington, in Wayne, and on to Albany, in Clinton county, Ohio.

The Journal's Albany letter, to say the least of it, is certainly a most remarkable one. It contains, as the sequel will show, less fact and more fiction than any other article of the kind, and more, and more, than any document of its size which has ever met the public gaze, pretending to be a true and correct statement of fact.

To show the enormity of some of its statements, I beg leave to call your attention to a few things which are so palpably untrue as to verge upon the case.

First. He says that F. F. Goff, who proposed to carry the mail on the route, was "unofficially known long to the Democratic member from the Fourth Kentucky Congressional District," and that "there was such a man living as H. F. Goff until

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ington last spring to see if justice had been done to his constituents by the Department in award-

in their proper mail facilities. Second, he says that the Albany correspondent of the *Journal* tried to keep Goff as an American, but the *Journal* tried to keep Goff to be an American in his politics. This is also false, for he never knew anything about the politics until he saw it stated in the letter of H. S. T. to the *Journal*, that he was an American.

He further states that the same member of the Albany correspondent of the *Journal* represented Goff to the Post Office Department as being an "American."

He also states that the Albany correspondent of the *Journal* for he could not represent to the Department at Washington, last spring, what he never knew until he saw the letter of H. S. T. to the *Journal*.

Fourth, The *Journal's* Albany correspondent further states that the Department at Washington was told by the Albany correspondent of the *Journal* to mail Goff over the route referred to.

This is also false, because they never entered into any contract with Goff, but they did not accept his money. This is evidenced by the state of affairs of the Postoffice Department at Washington, and the Albany letter of H. S. T. to the *Louisville Journal*.

He then says the climax, that the *Journal's* Albany correspondent told the Department that Goff not only violated the contract with Goff, but accepted a new contract to a Democrat, at \$7,000 for the same service.

He also states that the Albany correspondent of the *Journal* was told by Goff at \$1,750.

He also states that the Albany correspondent was so successfully false, as the Department has not yet given the contract to any man.

He states that \$7,000.

Victor, I subscribe my note, most truly
Yours, etc., A. GALLANT TALBOTT.
[For the Louisville Daily Courier.]

The Judge Will.

Editor Louisville Courier:—I permit me to
your columns to state the facts in relation to
the trial had on the writ of habeas corpus sued out
by Jeffries and Victor, in the order of their occur-
rence.

Judge Muir had been contented with his bed about
two weeks by a very severe cold, his kidneys, and
was, for about the first time, out of bed, and
from his residence in his office, in the afternoon
of the 24th inst., when Mr. Kirkpatrick, late Chief
of Police and now day watchman, crossed the
street from the jail and remarked to him that two
men were in jail, and wanted him to grant them a
writ of habeas corpus. He asked them what the
charge was, and they told him under such a
investigation. Mr. Kirkpatrick remarked that
they were in jail without warrant, and as there
was no warrant, he would not grant the writ. The
investigation as was supposed. The Judge replied
that upon a proper petition and affidavit he would
grant the writ, and he was willing to do so, but
that he would not hear the matter until the day,
the attorney for the Commonwealth, or for the city.

The petition and affidavit were then presented
and the writ of habeas corpus was granted. If

\$100. Then James White, the accused, said, "I
didn't know that I was in jail, and I didn't
said he could whip him too, if he took it out
there." Then Cotter raised his cane in defense,
and struck him on the head, and he fell to the
place. All this was in evidence for the defense.
White was recognized in \$100, with second
counsel.

Previous to this case Michael Cotter was ac-
cused for disorderly conduct and assault on a
woman, and carrying concealed a dangerous
weapon. He waived an examination, admitted
the charges, and was held to bail in \$200 to
appear for trial.

Phillip Victor was next presented in connection
with the above cases, having been arrested by
the police, Wm. Ray. He testified to being
the first to go into the street, in the early morn-
ing of the 24th inst., and to the fact that he was
in the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace, and on riding
was told that the accused, Victor, had been in
the jail. He then went to the jail, and found
him there. He then testified that he was in the
company of Chas. L. Thomasson then testified
he was in front of the Croghan House, or close
thereby, at the time that he saw Victor and
Victor, who had dark clothes on, shoot twice
at him, and that he was the first to see
him who was retreating, shooting at the men
who were pursuing him. He then testified that
he was a Democrat, and that he was a Demo-
crat, and then cried out watch, but he was
in the pursuit, firing the second shot when a
man named James White, who was in the
company of the witness, said that he was the
question the witness said that Victor and
eddy fired the shots, that he followed him up,
and that he was the first to see him. He then
told Victor that he fired, but the latter denied
it as a d—d lie.

There were other witnesses for the defense

I found that on the above named route, No. 1, the Postoffice at Albany, N. Y., is the only one, all the bids or proposals, including H. F. Goff's, were to carry the mail only three times a week, and that the Government was to be required to give me any mode of transporting the mail, and to be bound, by the existing laws upon the subject, to pay the contractor no more than fifty cents per mile, and to employ a single horse, unless his pay was greatly increased.—I was told that the true state of the case in relation to the proposed route was, that the Government was in question—knowing also that the mail was large and important to my constituents on that route.—I was, I am compelled, under existing laws, to pay double the amount thus contracted, for before the route was established, the Postoffice at Albany, N. Y., at Bellsville, in Taylor county, Greensburg, in Green county, and Columbia, in Adair county, each had a mail to the Postoffice at Danville, in Taylor county, and that Danville, in Boyle county, had four daily mails—all in the same Congressional district, and that the Government was to be required to consider either from the general government, or the Representative in Congress—seeing and know-

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entists and even justified justice to all my constituents alike, at once protested and remonstrated with me against the *en masse* use of service proposed by the Department above named routes. I told the Department nothing about God or his politics, for I knew that the Department would not care for my opinion, but I told them that my people, on the route in question, had had their mails in four or five years, and that the route was as long as the coast as far as Somerset; that Pulaski was one of the largest and most populous counties in my district; that the route was the most fertile and richest coal fields in the State, or it might be, in the world; that a bill offered by myself was pending in the House, for the purpose of appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to repairing the locks and dams, and to complete the canal, and that the route was the most navigable up to the great falls, which, when done, would make Somerset one of the most important and profitable routes in the State. I told them, too, that Dr. C. Grayham, a gentleman of large fortune and cultivated taste, was building up and so improving old Rockcastle as to make it one of the most fashionable resorts and healthy watering places in the State, or in the West, and that the route was the shortest in the same Congressional district. I told them all these things and more. I told them that my constituents were not only satisfied with the service than that which they had been enjoying for years past. That they would hold me criminally responsible for the route, and that if they sent their mail service, whilst some others similarly situated, were being increased, and whilst all others

Mr. Elliott, in the heart of the court, that he had examined into the matter and hunted every prisoner. Mr. Elliott then requested time to consult with one of the coroner's jury who was present in the court room. The time was granted, and after a few minutes he returned and then formally announced to the court, that from the information he had received from the police and from the coroner's jury, he was of the opinion that, in the worst case, he was satisfied that no evidence could be had which would tend to eradicate the accused.

Mr. Elliott then stated that the coroner's jury was no warrant against them, and as they were not positively accused of any crime, and as it was considered that the evidence was not sufficient to eradicate them, he could perceive no reason why they should not be discharged. If he had refused to discharge them, he would have been obliged to state to him, he would have proven himself unworthy of his high position. He was bound to discharge them, and he was glad to do so. He knew nothing of the evidence before the coroner's jury, and it was no part of his duty to take sides upon it, and upon evidence either for or against the accused.

Other officers are required to produce the evidence, and the judge can only render the verdict. Upon the facts presented to Judge Muir upon the hearing of this matter, his decision was just and right, and in favor of his decision. This is known to every enlightened jurist.

It is true that these parties had been regularly committed by the city court. Even had this been true, the fact was unknown to Judge Elliott.

I am somewhat mortified and disappointed to report the arrival of the Niagara at this point, as it was not until the 25th of the month of May, that I left laying down the telegraphic cable. My last dispatch, of the 10th ult., informed that the cable was laid down, and that the cablemen to the appointed rendezvous for uniting again, using out the telegraphic cable.

On the 25th of May, the day of our voyage we had calms and light variable winds, the following eight days almost continuous gales, and on the 28th of the month, a great part of the time heavy sea, when the vessel was again moderated and our vessels, which separated on the 25th, came together again, and on the 29th, the Niagara was shifted about one hundred miles of the upper end of the lake, where she had been during the night, which portion of the voyage was to the gun-duck when we fell in with them.

On the 30th (Saturday) we commenced our course again, and on the 31st, we were again ordered to stop, stern to, with hawsers, splined our cables and easing it down gradually with two hawsers, and on the 1st of June, we were again ordered to go by signal and the ships separated on respective courses, at a rate of three-fourths of a mile per hour. Within a few minutes, and forty fathoms, as shown by our indicator, the cable, being hauled in the wrong direction, through the hawsers, was again parted, and the ship stationed by it, caught and parted in the Niagara machinery. A heavy fog and mist had set in, and the ship was obliged to stop for a considerable amount, however, to get together again, short time, space, lower down the cable, and the ship was again ordered to go by signal. The Niagara's speed at starting was short of one

men to *chadors*, or *series*, my constituents on this or any other subject.

The service proposed by all the contractors, or bidders, was insufficient, what I propose to the Department at Washington was to contract with the said contractor, F. G. Pope. Nor for the last time. He was to be paid \$1,750,000 for the service, he was to be an American, and accept another of \$300,000 for the same service. He was to be a Democrat, he was a Democrat. Not at all, sir. What, then, was my proposition? It was this: That, as the Government was to be paid \$2,050,000, I was merely bid to carry the mail three times a week, and on a single horse, a series of too low bids were made, I was to be the contractor of the State, I urged the Department not to reject Fob's bid and accept of another's; not to pay \$2,050,000 for the service, and to accept the same grade of service, as the Journal's Albany correspondent alleges, but simply, in justice to the Government, to accept of the lowest bid, and place them on an equality with others similarly situated—on an equality with Columbia, Greensboro, Cambridge, and other towns, and to increase the service as far as the town of Somerset, to four horse coaches, six times a week, as it was at the other towns just referred to, and to pay for the service, as the towns were, and then a *** (star) bid the residue of the way to Albany. This I urged in justice to my constituents, and to the Government, and the General Government, I urged them to re-advertise the route in the same manner, and to accept of the lowest bid, and to pay for the strict conformity to law, thus giving to W. F. G. Pope and every other living man, a *fair* and an equal

Not enough of this. The discharge of Jeffries and the others prevented another trial. There are in the city, going at large in open day, and may be arrested at any time. Let it be done. Any citizen who arrests one of them by making the proper affidavit, basing his belief upon his own knowledge, or upon the information of others, will be rewarded for them without warrant and without affidavit. They should be re-arrested at once. If it is not done, an enlightened community will be disgraced. It is desirable that the law should require Judge Munsie to make affidavit and sue out a warrant against them, for it will become if not done, a precedent. If any citizen will make the oath and obtain the necessary warrant, let the police who were present when the men were arrested, arrest them again. It is their duty so to do. In this way only can public justice be vindicated. And this course will at the same time the silly and absurd charge of Judge Muir.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Another Card from Jas. H. Thompson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 29th, 1868.

Editors Louisville Courier.—The "jail cable" are surely driven to the wall to defend themselves when they are charged with the crime of being as bad as that appeared in the Louisville Journal, signed by one Augustus Coleman, in defiance of Mr. W. K. Thomas. Surely it has come to a pretty pass that these men have to be defended by a *person*—a man who is now in confinement on the

the hour, and gradually increased to two knots per hour. The cable was then hauled in, and being paid out three and a half knots per hour and from that hour till midnight a uniform speed of one knot was maintained. At midnight the hour, and the cable was paid out, as shown by the indicator, of four and a half miles. The cable could be seen running from the coils going over with ease and regularity, and our great surprise, at 1½ o'clock, A. M., on Monday, was that no signals from the Agamemnon for ten minutes. We kept going on slowly until 2 o'clock, when we were informed that meantime the electricians tested the cable in ship, and reported the continuity and insulating property of the cable to be all right. We stopped, and we commenced leaving it with machinery. The cable parted at 4:56 A. M., at the Agamemnon, 35 miles from the indicator, 42 miles 300 fathoms of cable, and was for the rendezvous, where on Monday the cable was hauled in, and the cable was cut, and, as usual, the cable was lowered down, and the ship separated, as has been already described.

Our speed was as follows: The first three quarters of a mile, second hour, 2½ miles; third hour, 2 miles; and the fourth hour 2½ miles. At 12 o'clock, A. M., the cable was 29th, (when we ceased to get signals from Agamemnon, and the engines slowed down, speed of ship had been 4½ miles. The cable was out 45 miles, and the cable was shown by the indicator.

The engines were stopped at 10 P. M., and hauled in. The cable was out 45 cable until two minutes after midnight, when it parted, the

might think proper, to carry the mails in the manner indicated in the schedule, and at the same time, avail itself of the lowest and best bid for the service. This the Department agreed to do, and the Department was not to be blamed for not doing, I believe, to the very letter. The law justified the Department in what they have done, and the Department is not to be blamed for the wishes of my constituents demanded it at their hands. And if Mr. H. F. Goff was so ignorant as not to know that the Department was to be advertised, his advertisement, he certainly cannot blame his representative in Congress. Or, if, he, knowing the Department was to be advertised, and that he would not now blame either his representative or the Department at Washington. There is one thing, at all events, which is true, and that is, that he would be egregiously wrong, in this case, to have sacrificed the public good to mere personal aggrandizement, and the interests of the whole people of Lincoln, Pulaski, Wayne, and Clinton counties to the mere selfish interests of a few individuals. Let Mr. F. Goff, or H. S. T., the Louisville Journal's many correspondent, tell you that all the bids under the first advertisement of the Department, on the above named route, were merely bids to run a stage coach, and to carry a single horse, throughout the entire route, and that no higher service could have been required under the Department's advertisement. I am confident that the Department deeming this grade of service insufficient, rejected all the proposals, and re-advertised the route, and that the Department's new horse coaches to Somerset, and two-horse coaches

back and business charges, murdering his fellow citizens, and robbing the public of their money. He is a dangerous merchant in your city would not give him credit for a hat. The public are hereby informed that Augustus Coleman, who has so valiantly taken up his pen in defence of Mr. Thompson, is a fellow who has been convicted by a court of justice, from the reason above stated. The crime is still fresh in the memory of your citizens, for a more outrageous case is unrecorded; it is generally considered by those who have heard the facts, and who have made this man, Coleman, a fugitive from justice, from the crime in Mississippi, wherever he committed a high-banded case of piracy and murder. What may the people of Louisville expect from such a witness? So long as Coleman is in the city, he will do mischief, and the charge of him he will spare no means to do so. To my knowledge this man came very near committing a crime in this city, and he is still under my confinement, and had it not been for the interference of Mr. Jas McMillen and others, he would have been hanged by the neck, and be another of his fellow beings. We have punished no but knutted to. Why? He has in the hands of his friends, Mr. J. C. Combs, and has come forth from the jail honorably discharged he may take up the cudgel in defense of his keepers; he will do as much for his friends as he will do his case and that of his employers. My attention was called to the case or I should not have written this. I am sure that the people of Coleman—all they want is to be informed as to the individual, the murder the people are all familiar with, respecting J. H. THOMPSON.

to Monticello from Somerset, and a *** (star) bid the residue. Here is the result of the second bids:

By a Mr. Burnett, of Madison county, Ky.,	
<i>politics not known.</i>	\$1,800
By Isaac Hines, of Jerard, Pennsylvania,	
<i>politics not known.</i>	6,900
By the Ky. Stage Company, well known.	5,000

These are the only bids, as far as I have been able to learn, under the last advertising. The De-

was informed by Mr. Francis North, of Dutch Creek, that a son of Mrs. E. J. Henderson aged ten years, residing in Kenokuk county, was bitten by a rattlesnake in the leg, while gathering water for the harvest field. The wound was made on the large artery inside the foot. Medical aid was immediately procured, but to no purpose, and after lingering some hours in great pain and agony, death put an end to his sufferings. — *Washington (Louis) Press*.

